Model de examen la balcul diferential
si Integral
1. a) Studiati convergența seriei $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+3)!}{(2n+4)!}$
în funcție de valorile parametrului €∈ (0,00).
Solutio. Fie $x_n = \frac{n!(n+3)!}{(2n+1)!} x^n$ $+ n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.
lim $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\alpha+1)! (\alpha+4)!}{(2n+3)!} \frac{(\alpha+3)!}{x_n}$ $\frac{(2n+2)! (2n+3)!}{(2n+2)!} \frac{(2n+3)!}{x_n}$
$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+4)}{(2n+3)X} = \frac{1}{4X}.$
Conform Chitariului raportului pentru serii a termeni strict pozitivi sovem:
termeni strict positivi sovem:
1) Daca $\frac{1}{4x}$ CI (i.l. $x \in (\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$), seria este
-convergentà.
-convergentà. 2) Daca $\frac{1}{4x} > 1$ (i.e. $x \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$), seria este diver-
genta.
3) Daca $\frac{1}{4x} = 1$ (i.e. $x = \frac{1}{4}$), Britariel raportului decide.

Daca
$$x = \frac{4}{4}$$
, revia devine $\sum_{m=4}^{\infty} \frac{m!(m+3)!}{(2n+1)!(\frac{4}{4})^m} =$

$$= \sum_{m=4}^{\infty} \frac{m!(m+3)! \cdot 4^m}{(2m+4)!}$$
The $x_m = \frac{m!(m+3)! \cdot 4^m}{(2n+4)!}$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} m \left(\frac{x_m}{x_{n+4}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{m \to \infty} m \left(\frac{(2m+2)(2m+3)}{4(m+4)(m+4)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} m \left(\frac{4m^2 + 10m + 6}{4(m^2 + 5m + 4)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} m \cdot \frac{4m^2 + 10m + 6 - 4m^2 - 20m - 16}{4m^2 + 20m + 16} =$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} m \cdot \frac{-10m^2 - 10m}{4n^2 + 20m + 16} = -\frac{10l^2}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} < 1.$$

Conform Chiteriului Raabe-Duhamel, seria

este divergenta. n!(nt3)!4 (2nt1)!

30 m. (m+3). Am Astinut: 2 (2n+1) xn Jeonvergenta, daca I divergenta, daca

* (0, 4]. D

b) Fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ or functic continuit is neconstantia to proprietate at f(x+1) = f(x) pentre orice $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It atatic to function $g: (0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = f(\frac{1}{x})$, este continuit, don me este uniform continuite.

Solution. Fie $a \in (0,1)$ fie $(x_n)_n \subset (0,1)$ a. a.

lim $x_n = a$. Itenci $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{1}{a}$.

lim $g(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\frac{1}{x_n}) = f(\frac{1}{a}) = g(a) \Rightarrow$ frontinuite

3 g continua în a.

Cham a E(0,1) a fost ales arbitrar rezultà cà q este continuà pe (0,1).

f nuconstantà => $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $f(x) \neq f(y)$. Tie $x_n = \frac{1}{x+m} + n \ge n_0$ si $y_n = \frac{1}{y+n} + n \ge n_0$,

unde $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ este suficient de more $(n_0 \ge m_0 + 1)$ $\ge m_0 \times \{ [x] + 2, [y] + 2 \}$.

$$g(x_{m}) = f(\frac{1}{x_{m}}) = f(x+m) = f(x+m-1+1) =$$

$$= f(x+m-1) = f(x+m-2+1) = f(x+m-2) = ... =$$

$$= f(x) + m \ge m_{0}.$$

$$g(y_{m}) = f(y) + m \ge m_{0}.$$

$$\text{there } \lim_{m \to \infty} (x_{m} - y_{m}) = 0 \text{ si } \lim_{m \to \infty} g(x_{m}) - g(y_{m}) =$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} (f(x) - f(y)) = f(x) - f(y) \neq 0.$$
Deci g mu ext uniform continua. \square
2. Autotica ecuatia $5x^{2} + 5y^{2} + 5z^{2} - 2xy - 2xz -$

$$-2yz - g = 0 \text{ definente intr-or recincitate a punctu-}$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} (1,1,1) \text{ function implicitia } z = z(x,y) \text{ si }$$

$$\text{determination } \frac{3z}{3x}(1,1), \frac{3z}{3y}(1,1), \text{ d} z(1,1).$$

$$\text{Youtie.} \text{ Fix } D = \mathbb{R}^{3}, \text{ F: } D \to \mathbb{R}, \text{ F(x, y, z)} = 5x^{2} +$$

$$+5y^{2} + 5z^{2} - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz - 9.$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}^{3} \text{ dustivisa}, (1,1,1) \in D.$$

1)
$$F(1,1,1) = 5+5+5-2-2-2-9=0$$
.

2)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 10x - 2y - 2z + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$
.
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 10y - 2x - 2z + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$.
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 10z - 2x - 2y + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$.

Conform T. F. i. I V p vecinatate deschisa a lui (1,1), I V p vecinatate deschisa a lui s și 31. z: U→V (z funcția implicită) a. î.:

$$(A) 2(1,1) = 1$$
.

$$B) + (x, y, Z(x, y)) = 0 + (x, y) \in U.$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,Z(x,y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,Z(x,y))} + (x,y) \in U,$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,Z(x,y)) + (x,y) \in U.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x}(1,1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1,1,2(1,1))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1,1,2(1,1))} =$$

$$= -\frac{10 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2(1,1)}{10 \cdot 2(1,1) - 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{10 - 2 - 2}{10 - 2 - 2} = -1.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1,1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1,1,2(1,1))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1,1,2(1,1))} =$$

$$= - \frac{10.1 - 2.1 - 22(1.1)}{10.2(1.1) - 2.1 - 2.1} = -1.$$

$$= - \frac{10.2(1.1) - 2.1 - 2.1}{10 - 2 - 2} = -1.$$

$$dZ(1,1): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, dZ(1,1)(u,v) = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(1,1)u+$$

3. a) Colculati
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
.

Shutie.
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{1+x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (\operatorname{arctg} \times) \operatorname{arctg} \times dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{2} |_{0}^{h} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \int_{0}^{h} (\operatorname{arctg} \times) \operatorname{arctg} \times dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{2} |_{0}^{h} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}^{2}h - \operatorname{arctg}^{2}o) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2})^{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \cdot \square$$

b) Folorind eventual function I distributionation $\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{6} e^{-x^{2}} dx$.

S.v. $x^{2} = t \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{t}$
 $2x dx = dt \Leftrightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$
 $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$
 $x \to \infty \Rightarrow t \to \infty$

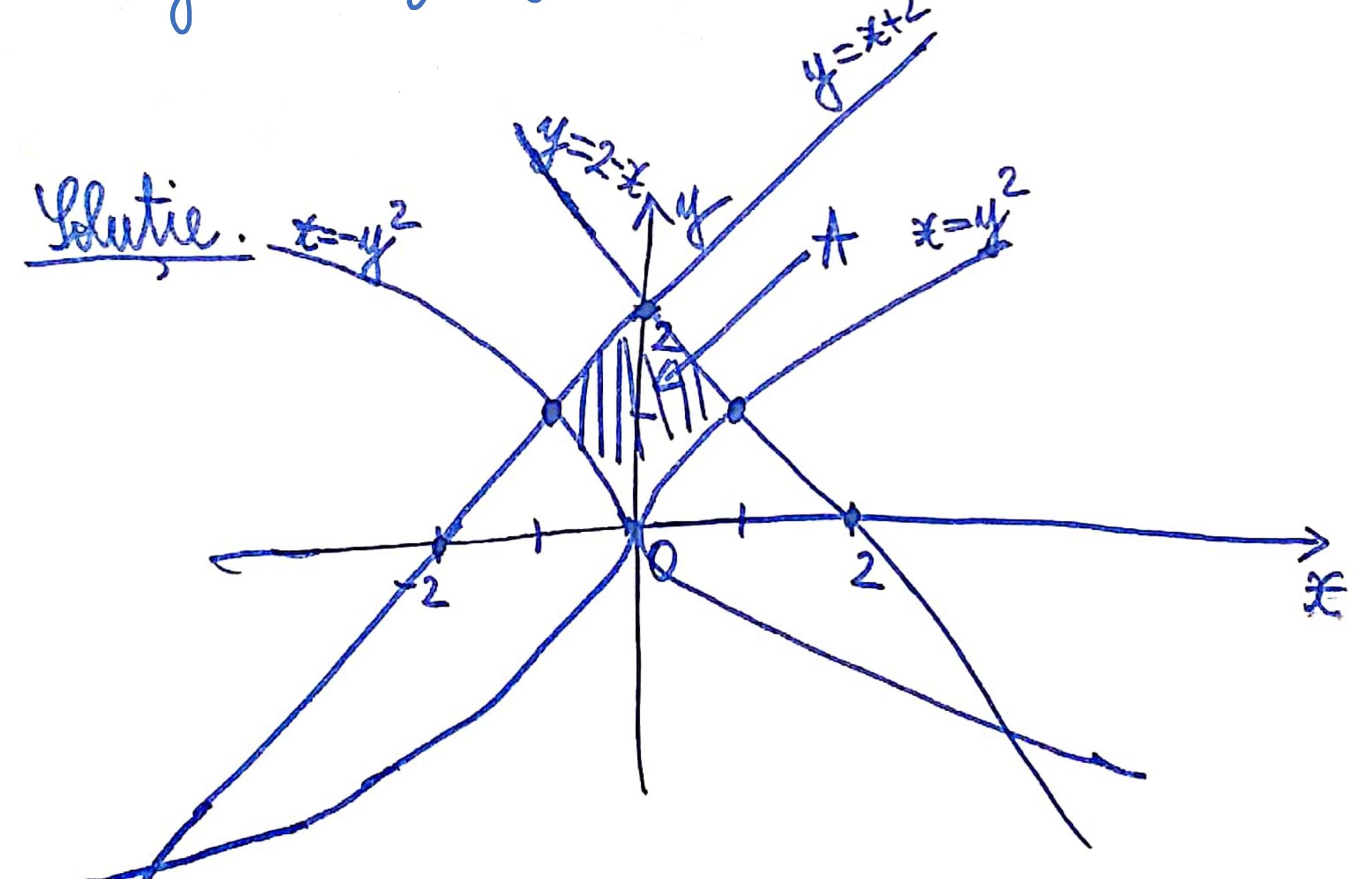
 $= \int_{0}^{\infty} (t^{\frac{1}{2}})^{6} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{3-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt =$

$$=\frac{4}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}t^{\frac{5}{2}}e^{-t}dt = \frac{4}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}t^{\frac{7}{2}-1}e^{-t}dt = \frac{4}{2}\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\Gamma(1+\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{5}{2}\Gamma(\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{5}{4}\Gamma(1+\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{5}{4}\cdot\frac{3}{2}\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) =$$

$$=\frac{45}{8}\Gamma(1+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{45}{8}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{45}{16}\sqrt{\pi} = \frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{16}.$$

4. Chalculati $\iint_{A} (xy + 2y) dxdy$, and $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y \ge 0, x \le y^2, x \ge -y^2, y \le x + 2, y \le 2 - x \}$.



Determinam punctele de intersectie dintre parabola $x=-y^2$ si dreapta y=x+2 si punctele de intersecție dintre parabola $x=y^2$ si dreapta y=2-x.

$$\begin{cases} x = -y^2 \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -y^2 \\ y = -y^2 + 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Ruzdvam ecuația y²+y-2=0

VTE = 3.

$$4 = \frac{-4+3}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow = -1$$
.
 $4 = \frac{-4-3}{2} = -2 \Rightarrow = -4$.

$$\begin{cases} x = y^{2} & = y^{2} \\ y = 2 - y^{2} & = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = y^{2} \\ y^{2} + y^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Hovem: $43 = 1 \Rightarrow £3 = 1$.

X=1/2

Fig. $t_1 = \mathcal{E}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y \in [0, 1], -y^2 \le x \le y^2$. Fig. $y, y : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, y(y) = -y^2, y(y) = y^2$. $y, y : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, y(y) = -y^2, y(y) = y^2$.

At multime maxwabila Jordan is compactà. Fix $A_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_3 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_4 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_5 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_5 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_5 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_5 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fix $A_5 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y \in$

Az multime masurabila Jordan si compacta.

 $A = A_1 \cup A_2$.

 $M(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0$.

玩电 f:A->R, f(天,y)=光y+2y.

f continua.

Sf f(x,y) dxdy = Sf (xy+2y) dxdy =

= Sh, (xy+2y)dxdy + Sh, (xy+2y) dxdy =

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{-y^{2}}^{y^{2}} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{y-2}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{-y^{2}}^{y^{2}} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{x-y^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int$$